

September 22, 1967

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

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many congressmen who voted against the measure did so not because they are stingy or unconcerned about rats, but because the bill was poorly planned and thrust upon them in great haste.

There were—and are—already three federal rat eradication programs in existence. One is operated by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, another by the Office of Economic Opportunity, a third by the Interior Department. The July bill would have set up a fourth program under the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Even though the House has reversed itself, the issue is still up in the air. The vote on Wednesday would escalate the federal war on rats through an existing health program, but the Senate had planned to add rodent eradication funds to a housing bill.

Thus the issue has now been reduced to a question of whether rats are a health or housing problem. The larger issue of whether they are a local or federal problem, unfortunately, seems to have been resolved in favor of the feds.

We would have thought—and apparently Virginia's congressmen agree—that if ever there were a strictly local problem, this was it. If America's cities can't contend with their own rats without turning to Washington for help, is there anything, really, that they can do all by themselves?

Two-Week Tour of Southeast Asia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1967

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following articles: LAOS: NOW A LAND OF INTRIGUE AMID FURY OF WAR AND POLITICS—DIPLOMATS OF ALL SIDES MIX FREELY IN "SWITZERLAND" OF VIETNAM CONFLICT

(NOTE.—Representative MCCARTHY, in Southeast Asia on a personal visit to observe conditions there, is writing his reaction and assessment for the Buffalo Evening News.)

(By RICHARD D. MCCARTHY, Representative, 39th District)

VIENTIANE, LAOS, September 13.—The round of diplomatic functions is a bore in some capitals. Not here. A typical cocktail party will include representatives of the United States, the Soviet Union, Communist China, North and South Vietnam.

The French, particularly, take delight in mixing these disparate elements—especially the stiff and remote Chinese—at a single function.

Laos is the Switzerland of the Vietnam war—only more so. There is more intrigue and strange goings on at this Asian listening post than in possibly any other nation in the world.

The Geneva Accords of 1962 called for a neutral Laos. They also called for the removal of all foreign troops from this land-locked nation of 2,500,000, bounded by North and South Vietnam, China, Cambodia, Burma and Thailand. It is primitive land where ducks, chickens and water buffalo roam the roads to the despair of the few drivers.

SHIFTS ALLEGIANCE

Prince Souvanna Phouma, the durable neutralist prime minister, co-operated with the Russians up to and after the Kennedy-Khrushchev Vienna summit meeting, which

headed off a possible U.S.-U.S.S.R. confrontation over Laos.

When the North Vietnamese refuse to withdraw from Laos as the other nations did, Souvanna protested to the International Control Commission, which is composed of representatives of India, Canada and Poland. The ICC is headquartered here.

When this move produced no results, he shifted his allegiance to rightist forces loyal to the shaky throne. Communist cabinet members promptly withdrew from the government. (Souvanna has left their seats vacant.)

Unable to confirm the exact extent of infiltration into Laos, Souvanna asked the U.S. to photograph North Vietnamese activities from the air and granted permission for the airplanes to fire back if fired upon. These resulted in the recent new reports that the U.S. has bombed Laos.

MEETS WITH MINISTERS

An estimated 25,000 Vietnamese continue to hold much territory in Laos. In the north, they hold the key Plain of Jars and two full provinces. In the south, they control the Ho Chi Minh trail, the key route for re-supplying Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces in South Vietnam. But several of the previously dissident Lao factions have united against them.

Rep. Lester L. Wolff (D., Great Neck) and the writer met with two Lao cabinet ministers at the home of the U.S. aid director, Joseph Mendenhall, on the banks of the Mekong River overlooking Thailand. Then we flew by helicopter into the rugged mountains of northern Laos to meet Gen. Vang Pao, the undisputed chief of 250,000 Miao tribesmen. Proud and independent descendants of itinerant Mongolians, the Meos supported by the Lao air force, are fighting to recapture mountain territory, which they have occupied for centuries, from the North Vietnamese.

AMERICAN MURDERED

This year the Lao government, with U.S. assistance, will re-locate some 40,000 Miao and Lao refugees to bring the total resettled to 300,000. The U.S. has also provided food and helped the Meos build roads, schools and medical facilities—all firsts for this primitive but proud people.

Next we flew south to meet Col. Somphet Sotsavan, who recently ousted Gen. Kong Ly to gain leadership of the 10,000 neutralist armed forces. Using arms, including Russian artillery, obtained in the pro-Russian days, the neutralists are engaged in a fight with the Communist Phathot Lao which recently stepped up its incursions into the countryside.

Ten days ago the Pathot Laos murdered a Lao rural development leader who had organized a tractor co-operative. Earlier they murdered an American Volunteer Service worker—a conscientious objector to the U.S. Draft—and two Lao workmen on a U.S.-sponsored road building project.

MAKE LITTLE HEADWAY

Despite deep unease over the terror among unarmed American civilians, the U.S.—under Mr. Mendenhall's energetic leadership—has a very effective program under way of school and road building, teacher training and agricultural assistance.

With a new U.S.-built road into Vientiane, farmers are able to transport their crops into the swarming, sociable morning market. We visited several promising "self-help" projects including one which, with the use of new seeds, fertilizer and irrigation, can double and even quadruple rice production.

Despite increased efforts, the Pathet Lao is making little headway. The reason seems obvious to the dedicated and hard-working civilians here, who say: "They can point to negative aspects of the Lao government. But

they offer only terror and vague promises about the future. They have no positive, practical program for improvements as we do."

MCCARTHY SEES HOPE FOR EARLY SETTLEMENT OF WAR IN VIETNAM—TURMOIL IN CHINA TO HAVE BIG EFFECT ON ALL ASIA AND MAY SPEED PRESSURE ON HANOI

(By RICHARD D. MCCARTHY)

HONG KONG, September 12 (delayed).—The favorite game in this bustling and troubled enclave is "China watching."

And what do the China watchers watch? Turmoil bordering on anarchy inside a nation with nuclear weapons.

A seemingly senile Mao Tse-tung locked in a desperate internal encounter with his opponents.

A nation of more than 700 million people exporting subversion and terror to more than a dozen nations. There even have been reports here that Mao is trying this tactic on his Soviet neighbors.

All of which is having a profound effect on both the Communist and non-Communist worlds.

FORGING STRONG CHAIN

Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party chief, has condemned the "inhuman repression and fanaticism of the Red Guards' terror" in China. He charged that Mao is replacing Marxism-Leninism with adventurism and asserted that Mao "could no longer be called a communist." He said the Soviets will hail the victory of those resisting Mao's leadership.

Non-communist Asia is reacting to the thunder out of China with a burst of unparalleled energy. For the first time in history, the nations in China's shadow are working together to forge a regional chain strong enough to withstand the pressure from the Sino giant.

REGIONAL PLAN DRAFTED

Last week delegates from Thailand, Indonesia, Brunel, the Philippines, Singapore, Laos, Malaysia and South Vietnam met in Kuala Lumpur.

They agreed to launch 90 regional air, rail, road, marine and telecommunications projects. Japan, the undisputed industrial and economic leader of non-Communist Asia, will provide the necessary technical assistance.

In Thailand last week, delegates from the same countries convened to draft a regional plan for manpower development and educational planning.

Individually, Asian countries—several with U.S. financial aid—are moving to counter Communist subversion and guerrilla warfare with "revolutionary development programs."

ASIAN HELP STRONG

Thailand will devote 60 per cent of a sharply increased budget next year to rural and national development programs.

Militarily, the nations of Asia are providing more help in Vietnam than many Americans realize. South Vietnam has 154 battalions in the field. The U.S. has 84, South Korea, with 46,000 men on duty, is third.

Thailand, this observer learned, will soon increase its combat force in Vietnam. The Thais also permit the U.S. to launch 70 per cent of its air strikes against Vietnam from six Thai air bases.

SOVIET CONCERNED OVER CHINA

The convulsions inside China have a direct bearing on the prospects for peace in Vietnam. Highly placed U.S. diplomats in Asia believe that while North Vietnam and China may not wish to terminate the conflict, the Russians might.

One U.S. ambassador put it to the writer this way: "The Soviets are deeply concerned over what's happening in China. At home, they have serious farm problems.

September 22, 1967

They hardly have enough ships to keep up with their requirements and they have financial problems with their East European allies. "The Vietnam war is a major strain on them. They would like to redirect spending to other areas."

U.S. ROLE TO REMAIN BIG

Another U.S. diplomat, a charge d'affaires, described the situation as follows:

"The Russians have a lot of fish they'd like to fry with us. They have got to settle this war. The Chinese don't want it settled."

"But if North Vietnam does go to the conference table at Soviet urging, the Russians probably will have to pick up the billion dollar tab to repair North Vietnamese war damages."

If peace comes to Vietnam—and the observer believes it's blowing that way—one still leaves Asia with the grim realization that the United States will be expected to continue to carry the mantle of leadership in this part of the world.

U.S. PROBLEM CITED

A response to this argument came last week from a high American official at a meeting of leading Thai citizens:

"We Americans," he said, admire your determination to preserve the independence which you struggled for a thousand years to maintain. We will help you. But you must understand that back home in the cities of America, we have grave problems of our own that must be solved promptly."

"So we welcome the many signs of increasing regional strength here in Asia and look forward to the day when you will be militarily, economically and politically strong enough to shoulder the bulk of the burden yourselves."

Anti-Ballistic-Missile System for the United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, September 22, 1967

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, as I stated on the Senate floor earlier this week, while the proposed limited anti-ballistic-missile system is a crucial step in the right direction, it should also be understood that a thin ABM system is not enough to protect the people of this country.

We would have to spend billions of dollars on defense before anyone could say a dime was wasted if it led to the saving of the lives of our American servicemen or of American civilians.

The need for an ABM defense second to none is recognized in an editorial entitled "Defense Against Missiles," published in the September 20, 1967, issue of the News and Courier at Charleston, S.C.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

DEFENSE AGAINST MISSILES

The Johnson administration's decision to deploy a limited anti-ballistic missile system represents a concession to strong demands

from Congress. An ABM is a weapon for knocking nuclear missiles out of the skies.

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara favors only a thin ABM system designed to counter Chinese Communist missiles in the 1970s and accidental firings of a few missiles by the Soviets. The proposed system is not a countermeasure against the strong ABM system which the Soviets are installing. Mr. McNamara remains hostile to a heavy ABM defense.

The public may be lulled into imagining that a limited ABM system is adequate protection for the United States. The need for a full-scale defense is more difficult to present than the need for offensive missiles. Yet ABM defenses are a key part of the nuclear defense equation. As the Soviets increase their ABM defenses, they will feel more secure. They will be tempted to engage in nuclear blackmail if the U.S. lacks anti-ballistic missile protection.

Mr. McNamara, in his speech at San Francisco, pinned his hopes on negotiations with the Soviet Union. He urged the USSR to join in "a race toward reasonableness," instead of an arms race. He made this same appeal months ago. The Soviets have continued to deploy ABM forces. At the same time, they have proceeded with development of sophisticated missiles with large payloads.

In short, Mr. McNamara, in rejecting a full-scale ABM system, is engaging in what Technology Week has called "unilateral non-armament." He favors defense against Red China—the No. 2 threat to American security—but disapproves adequate ABM defense against Russia, which is the No. 1 danger to the United States, on the ground that constructing such a defense would be provocative.

Members of Congress intend to see that the light ABM system shall be expanded into a heavy system. Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.), chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, has called the limited ABM system "a starter toward an over-all effective anti-ballistic system."

Advocates of a full-scale ABM system recognize that the cost is high in dollars. Maintenance of freedom is never cheap. All the defensive systems created since World War II, which have preserved American liberties, have been costly in national treasure.

Nevertheless, the challenges of a resolute, ambitious enemy require a free nation to utilize its technological resources to the fullest. Failure to move ahead in anti-ballistic missile defense would give the Soviet Union strategic superiority over the United States. Every American can understand what that would mean.

Being Mad at Presidents Is a Popular National Pastime: But the President's Record Speaks for Itself

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 11, 1967

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, it is popular these days to ask: "Are you mad at the President?" Is it not one of our favorite pastimes, being mad at the President? Yet, I doubt whether many Americans are mad at him—

Because there are 6 million more people at work, and in higher paying jobs, since President Johnson took office;

Because the jobless rate has dropped to less than 4 percent, and the number of jobless has been reduced 1½ million; Because 3 million older Americans have received hospital care and 5.5 million received physicians' services under the President's medicare program;

Because the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is now helping 8 million disadvantaged children, and more than 135,000 needy college students are able to receive an education through Federal grants;

Because President Johnson has produced a 72 percent expansion of Federal programs that directly combat poverty and help the poor;

Because 4 million Americans have moved above the poverty line as a result of laws enacted under this administration; and

Because more than 8 million workers are covered by the minimum wage and because more human rights legislation has been passed under President Johnson than under any other President.

These are some of the accomplishments of Lyndon Johnson's Presidency. This is the President who is trying to make social security real security for Americans young and old.

He is trying to clean up the air, our rivers, and our cities.

Being mad at him may be a pastime—but Democratic progress has been full time for the past three and a half years.

It Is Time To Do Something About Attitude of People Rather Than Put More Money in Their Pockets

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 18, 1967

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have included in the Record the enclosed article written by Dick West, of the Dallas Morning News, concerning an article by Archie Moore, the retired boxing champion. Archie Moore should be applauded many times over for what he has said about the conditions of our country today as compared to the misery of the depression. The point he makes about the motivation and drive of those of the depression which gave them the desire and determination to surmount the obstacles as compared to the lack of such qualities among the rioters and malcontents of today is, in my opinion, the basic problem in our country today and little attention is given to its solution. I would venture to say most of my constituents agree with Mr. Moore completely that too many people want something for nothing and it is time to do something about the attitude of people rather than try to put more money in their pockets.

The article follows: